RWDSU record

Vol. 4—No. 3 401

February 17, 1957

In spotlight at Garden meeting were District 65 Pres. David Livingston, Gov. Averell Harriman and RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg.

"New York's Greatest Union Meeting . . ."

20,000 at Madison Sq. Garden In Huge '65' Celebration

— See Page 5

Huge Profits, Not Wage Boosts, Are Inflation Cause, Labor Says

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Top labor economists, appearing before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, have blasted growing efforts to blame the high cost-of-living on wage boosts.

The truth is, they told the committee, that industry and business, especially those with monopolistic powers, are gathering in huge profits by unjustified price increases while blaming labor for increased costs.

Outlining the long fight of the United Automobile Workers to protect the public against unjustified price increases, Nat Weinberg, director of the Research & Engineering Department of the UAW, declared that powerful corporations hold and are using 'the power to fix prices arbitrarily," by administrative decisions.

Weinberg declared that both General Motors and Ford had raised the price of cars far beyond what was justified by wage increases. In fact, he said, they could well afford the wage increases without price rises at all. He declared that GM profits had run as high as 36.5 percent on investment after taxes, and that Ford's profits had run as high as 26.1 percent on investment after taxes.

GM, Ford Blame Labor

"Yet," he continued, "GM and Ford raised their prices and sought to put the blame for the increases on the gains won by their workers through collective bargaining."

Denying that the UAW had demanded wages beyond reason, Weinberg proposed a two-point program of self-restraint on the part of labor and industry.

"For ourselves," he said, "we of the UAW are willing to be bound by the policy that demands for wage increases and other economic gains in administered price industries should be confined, within the limits of the ability to pay, without price increases, for efficient firms functioning under full employment conditions."

On the other hand, he suggested, Congress should set up a governmental agency which would hold public hearings on price boosts proposed by the larger corporations which control 20 or more percent of the total sales in the industry. He proposed no restraint on their right to raise prices except insofar as public opinion would have had the chance to be informed for itself "whether or not the price increase was justified."

UAW Demands Probe

At the same time, Weinberg reiterated the long-standing demands of the UAW that a full scale investigation be made by Congress into price increases imposed on the public by the big corporations.

Speaking for the United Steelworkers, Otis Brubaker, Director of Research, charged flatly:

"There is a deliberate, widespread and systematic attempt in our country by such groups as the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, many newspapers and other large employers to lay the blame for inflation on the efforts of wage earners and their unions to secure wage and fringe improvements in order to raise the standard of living of the American worker. In fact, so one-sided and so prevalent is this propaganda, that some persons who should know better are beginning to have doubts and are wondering if perchance wage increases do contribute to inflation."

Brubaker then told the Committee:

- Wage increases in steel had not caused "even a single steel price increase since the formation of the Steelworkers Union 20 years ago."
- Wage increases over the years could easily have been absorbed "out of productivity gains and excessive profit margins."
- The "real" productivity increases of Steelworkers have significantly exceeded their "real" wage gains.
- The rise in steel prices is due to the determination of the industry "to widen its already excessive profit margins," and that in fact through these increases the company "literally makes a new profit—and a big one—on every wage increase it grants."

Brubaker, as did Weinberg, urged the Committee to investigate "the facts concerning wages, prices and profits" and to focus public opinion on "unsupportable price increases."

AFL-CIO Hits Saud Welcome

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (PAI)—In a slashing attack on the slave-owning, anti-labor policies of King Saud of oil-rich Saudi Arabia, the AFL-CIO executive council has strongly protested the "unprecedented welcome" given him by President Eisenhower as a disservice to the cause of freedom.

"We are engaged in a titanic ideological, political and economic struggle against totalitarian communism," the council declared. "We cannot effectively oppose the slave labor of communist regimes while paying tribute to the owner of chattel slaves in Saudi Arabia. We cannot win the battle for the minds and hearts of the world's billions of people by allying ourselves with feudal reaction —by honoring an absolute monarch whose word is literal law.

"Only by living up to the democracy we preach, only by supporting an end to all imperialism and colonialism, can we help win a world safe for freedom and peace."

Here is the AFL-CIO indictment of King Saud's "barbaric feudalism":

"Not only does King Saud own slaves himself, but he helps the slave trade thrive in his land, where there are some 500,000 slaves. Many Moslems have been lured to Saudi Arabia by traders posing as Moslem 'missionairies' organizing pilgrimages to Mecca. On arrival in Saudi Arabia, these Moslems, in violation of Moslem Canon Law, are then imprisoned and sold as slaves.

"Moreover, the fabulous oil millions poured into the coffers of King Saud and his princes by the Arabian-American Oil Company, have resulted in an increase in slave recruiting . . . more than equaled by a rise in demand from petroleum-rich sheiks of Arabia . . . .

"A short time ago, twelve kidnapped Baluchi slaves, three of whom were the personal property of King Saud, made a desperate bid for freedom. They were followed across the desert and caught. Nine were beheaded on the spot and the other three in the square before the king's palace in Riyadh as an example to other would-be escapers. (New York Times, January 20, 1957).

"King Saud's barbaric feudalism is also exemplified in his labor relations policy. A royal decree, the text of which recently became available here, prohibits employees of concessionary companies and of firms engaged in public utility work from leaving or stopping work by agreement among three or more workers. Any striker is liable to imprisonment for not less than one year."

White Collar Drive Given the Green Light

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—A green light for intensified organizing efforts among the nation's 13 million unorganized white collar workers was voted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the council's action, which followed a report by Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston.

Meany and Livingston will confer on details of the program within the next few weeks.

The organization department has already made a number of studies and surveys. Livingston said, and he has already conferred with about 20 of the estimated 38 unions with white colar workers in their jurisdictions.

Both Meany and Livingston emphasized that the AFL-CIO organizing effort would be made in close cooperation with these unions, and that they had strong hopes there would be few jurisdictional problems rising.

"We've given it lots of thought and study and we'll give it more in the weeks ahead," the organizational director said.

"There's evidence of a better response than in the past from white collar workers to union organization efforts. The economic position of the white collar worker has slipped, in relation to the industrial worker—and I think they are more interested in the benefits of unionism than at times past."

Livingston offered a rough guess of three million as the present figure for white collar workers in trade unions now.

A number of studies, it has been pointed out, have shown that the ratio of white collar workers to production workers in many basic industries has been rapidly climbing. Increasing use of automation in industry may spur that change, with industry requiring more clerks and dial-watchers and fewer production workers.

Livingston said an undetermined number of additional organizers might be hired by the AFL-CIO to help on the white-collar campaign.

French Store Owner Prefer Union Employees

PARIS, France.—L. C. Birandeu, millionaire owner of a nation-wide chain of retail stores, shocked fellow-business men by disclosing that "I would far prefer union people to work for me than non-union people." Pressed for an explanation, Birandeau said, "It's very simple. Over many years in my retail stores—no matter what the city—I've found union members never engage in anywhere near the amount of pilfering or embezzlement that non-union clerks do. Actually, hiring union clerks is excellent insurance."

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Congress Action Due Soon on Retail Pay Coverage

By KENNETH A. MEIKLEJOHN
RWDSU Legislative Representative

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation to extend coverage of the Federal minimum wage law to millions of low-paid workers now denied its protection—described by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "first-priority legislation" in this session of Congress—is soon to be taken up for active consideration by Congress.

Such legislation heads the agenda of both the Subcommittee on Labor in the Senate, and the new Subcommittee on Labor Standards in the House. Although no public announcements of the subcommittees' plans have been made as yet, there is every indication that hearings will be announced for the near future.

The Chairmen of these two subcommittees are Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Representative Augustine B. Kelley of Pennsylvania. Serving as members of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor, along with Senator Kennedy as Chairman, will be Senator Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia, Patrick McNamara of Michigan, Wayne Morse of Oregon, Irving M. Ives of New York, and Barry Goldwater of Arizona. A third Republican Senator has yet to be named. Chairman Kelley will have, as the members of his Subcommittee on Labor Standards, Representatives Phil Landrum of Georgia, James Roosevelt of California, Ludwig Teller of New York, Joe Holt of California, William Ayres of Ohio, and Robert P. Griffin of Michigan.

The promise of early Congressional consideration of Legislation to extend coverage is, of course, very encouraging. Such legislation was left as unfinished business by the last Congress after that Congress raised the minimum wage under the Act to $1 an hour. Coverage extension never got to the floor, despite the fact that voluminous testimony and data were received by Congressional committees, especially the Senate Subcommittee on Labor.

Notwithstanding the fact that it is a new Congress that will now be considering the legislation, all of this data will, of course, be available to the two subcommittees and should help expedite their hearings and recommendations.

President Eisenhower and Secretary of Labor Mitchell have not as yet given any precise indications of the nature of their recommendations for changes in the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. But in 1955, when Secretary Mitchell offered certain proposals for extending the coverage of the Act in the retail field, he was induced as a result of pressure from the American Retail Federation and other employer groups to retract those recommendations even before the hearings were concluded. It will be interesting to see whether his recommendations, when they are made this year, will be of sterner stuff.

Legislation to extend the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act is, of course, of immediate practical concern to millions of retail workers. Approximately one-third of the 20,000,000 workers who are not protected by the Act are in retail trade. As this legislation is in the process of being studied and acted upon by Congress, it is important to keep in mind that two kinds of changes in the Act's coverage provisions are required in order to bring a majority of retail employees within the protection of the Act: removal of exemptions, and broadening of coverage.

It has been estimated that elimination of all of the retail exemptions now included in the Fair Labor Standards Act would bring some 1,140,000 retail workers under the Act. In addition, the basic coverage of the Act, which is at present limited to employees who are "engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce," must also be broadened, otherwise the status of more than 5,500,000 retail workers who are excluded because they do not qualify under these present tests would not be changed.

Legislation that would have this effect has already been introduced in the House by Congressman Kelley, Chairman of the House Labor Standards Subcommittee, and similar legislation will undoubtedly be introduced in the Senate. It remains to be seen whether the Administration will be equally realistic in remedying what has been an injustice of 18 years standing to most retail workers.

Retail Bosses Oppose $1 Minimum

WASHINGTON—Seven leaders of retail management met with President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon and other government brass early this month to argue against a $1 federal minimum for retail employees. They were admittedly anxious to counteract a similar White House visit by trade unionists last month, where Ike and other government leaders were reported sympathetic to extending coverage to retail. The management leaders said a $1 minimum for retail would have "an inflationary impact" and other dire results. They said it should be "left to the States" to handle, but no one was reported telling Ike that 19 states have no minimum wage laws at all, and where they do exist state minimums are as low as 16 cents an hour!

AFL-CIO Puts Skids Under Corrupt Unions

By HENRY C. FLEISHER
Editor, AFL-CIO News

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—A massive counter-attack against corruptive influence in the united labor movement, a sizable organizing drive among non-union white collar workers, and a call to state and local central bodies to hurry along their merger efforts, highlighted a busy mid-winter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here. Between Jan. 28 and Feb. 5, the council ploughed through a heavy agenda liberally strewn with tough, knotty problems.

Despite some occasional newspaper scare stories of dissension, the council members showed themselves thoroughly united on most issues and determined to work out fair solutions on points of difference.

Here's the council's record:

- Adoption of four codes and policy statements designed to carry forth the AFL-CIO constitution's ban on corrupt practices—specifically covering the use of the Fifth Amendment by labor officials in crime and racket investigations, and setting standards for unions on administration of health and welfare funds; policy against crooks and racketeers in posts of union influence; and defining conflicts of business interest by labor officials.
- A blunt warning to three unions—Laundry, Allied Industrial and Distillery—that they have 90 days to clean house of corrupt influences or stand suspended and face ultimate expulsion from the AFL-CIO.
- Full support for action by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expelling the head of a directly affiliated local in Philadelphia on charges of undemocratic practices and maladministration of his office.
- A "go signal" for a major organizational campaign, in cooperation with affiliated unions, to seek substantial increase in union membership among the nation's 13 million unorganized white collar workers.
- A reminder to state and city central bodies to speed up the merger process at once; and a directive that groups which have not unified by Aug. 15 must provide full information to Meany so that he and his staff may help get the state-city mergers completed by the Dec. 5 deadline.
- Official notice that the AFL-CIO second biennial convention will open Nov. 18 at the Miami Beach Municipal Auditorium. The spring meeting of the Executive Council will convene in Washington May 18.
- A series of statements on international matters—including support for Pres. Eisenhower's Mid-East defense doctrine but warning that further steps must be taken to insure a fair Israeli-Arab peace and ward off the threat of Communist aggression.
- A plea for further support of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain, including a suggested diplomatic break with the puppet Kadar regime of Hungary and a refusal to divide up spheres of influence with the Soviet Kremlin rulers.
- A call for wide revisions in the McCarran-Walter immigration bill to permit more immigrants into this country, and specific steps to permit a greater entry of refugees from Hungary.
- A series of economic statements, including calls for investigation of price inflation blamed on wage rises; improved tax benefits for lower and middle income families; a vastly improved social security program; and sharp criticism of the government's hard money policy and its hard impact on middle income home-building.
- A demand that Congress and the Eisenhower Administration take what steps may be necessary "to extend equal rights and equal opportunity to all Americans," and approval of a six-point legislative program to make civil rights "enforceable and more secure."
- A call for improved wages and retirement benefits for federal government employes.
- Endorsement of the boycott launched by the United Rubber Workers against O'Sullivan heels, where the union has been on strike for months to gain decent wages and contract conditions.

Building a Better America!

LABOR NEWS ROUNDUP

Compiled from news releases of AFL-CIO News Service, Press Associates-PAI, and the Canadian Coop. Press Assn.

Company Asked Detectives To 'Get Rid of' Strikers

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio (PAI)—Four private detectives hired by the strike-bound Ohio Consolidated Telephone Company testified in a National Labor Relations Board hearing that they had been asked by a management spokesman to "get rid of" four local strike leaders.

The strike of 600 members of the Communications Workers of America, which started July 15, meanwhile continues unabated.

The first of the four private investigators to testify before the NLRB, William Kerr of Ellwood, Pa., stated that he had been hired by the company for "investigative and surveillance work."

Kerr stated that in a second meeting with the company, E. C. Kimble, Western Division Superintendent, Kimble had "expressed dissatisfaction" and "advised us that we were to put out of the way a Mr. (William) Hipple, Mr. (Eugene) Shepard, Mr. (Russell) Cook or Mr. (Norman) Bush in any way that we saw fit."

Kerr added that Kimble said this might be carried out by running "these individuals down in an automobile or run their car off the road or in any way that we saw fit. Upon being asked what would happen to us if trouble resulted, he advised us that we would be taken care of by the telephone company and its attorneys."

All four named are strike leaders. Hipple is director of the strike.

Kerr's statement was later substantiated by three more investigators. The three were C. W. Crouthers, formerly of the Burns International Detective Agency, Donald Bice and Clifford Niemets. They attended the same meeting with the company as did Kerr.

Kerr also testified that in later meetings with the company Kimble told the four detectives that "he felt our services would no longer be needed since we were known to the city of Portsmouth and our relationship should be severed."

Kerr said that Sidney Griffith, the company attorney, agreed with Kimble that the four hadn't carried out their job of "getting rid of the strike leaders and that our relationship should be severed."

Kerr testified that after this meeting the four left Portsmouth. The company has not yet testified on its side of the case.

Fla. Hotel Drive Widens

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (PAI)—Fresh from their victory in breaking through the anti-union barriers of plush Miami Beach, the Hotel & Restaurant Employees Union is now planning to tackle other resort centers of Florida.

The union's executive board at its annual midwinter meeting here has decided to extend its organization drive to Fort Lauderdale and northward as far as Jacksonville as well as inland to other resort sectors.

At latest count the union is now recognized in one hotel in Miami proper, 18 hotels in Miami Beach and four motels on the beach.

BIG HEEL IS SYMBOL. These Smith brothers, Arthur and Asa, one and two in plant seniority, display a big heel as they relate experiences with the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp., Winchester, Va. The Smiths and other members of United Rubber Workers Local 511 have been picketing O'Sullivan since May 16, 1955 when they struck for better wages, working conditions and a contract. Labor is boycotting O'Sullivan products.

ILGWU Sets 3 Years As Contract Limit

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (PAI)—The general executive board of the International Ladies Garment Workers has set a limit of three years on the time span of new ILGWU contracts.

The action was taken in line with ILGWU convention policy to bring contracts into as much uniformity as possible and to synchronize them with the union's three year convention spans. Until now agreements have been negotiated for as short a period as one year and as long as five.

At the same time the board authorized a study of the feasibility of a national coat and suit industry contract. At present each of the major cloak centers negotiates its own wage agreement, termination dates and duration.

ILGWU officials said that the standardization of work processes in the coat and suit industry in recent years and the general similarity in work standards now make possible national negotiations.

The general executive board also: Adopted resolutions calling for aid to Hungarian refugees, United Nations safeguards for the security and rights of Israel; support of moves to modify Senate Rule 22 now blocking civil rights legislation; voted to affiliate the ILGWU with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department; and set a policy of having the union's local, district and department heads, before they reach age 64, designate "understudies."

Kohler Strikers Win Key NLRB Decision

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—The Kohler workers, now in their third year of strike against the wealthy bathtub manufacturer, have won an important and smashing victory over an NLRB examiner's dismissal of their case against the Kohler Company.

The examiner dismissed the case, which had taken months to compile and millions of words of testimony, on the grounds that the United Automobile Workers trustees had not taken the non-Communist oath. They had never taken the oath because they were not regarded as "officers" as defined in Taft-Hartley.

In fact, the NLRB itself had never demanded that they take the oath since their duties were merely those of inspecting the union's books.

The NLRB in a unanimous decision has now decided that the Trial Examiner was wrong in dismissing the case and has directed him to hand down "a decision on the merits of the union's charges that the company caused the strike by illegally refusing to bargain and that the company illegally discriminated against more than 100 employees because of union activities."

The Board also held that the Kohler company was not entitled to litigate the question of the status of the union's trustees, holding that this was a question of fact to be determined by the Board itself. The Board found that the UAW's trustees in the case were not officers and so did not have to file the non-Communist affidavit.

Pro Football Players Again Eye AFL-CIO

PHILADELPHIA (PAI)—The blanket refusal of the club owners of the National Football League "to recognize anyone as an organizing agent" for the players has sparked a new move toward unionizing professional football.

The players openly expressed their amazement at the owners' flat rejection of collective bargaining.

A joint statement by Norm Van Brocklin of the Los Angeles Rams and Kyle Rote of the New York Giants, players' representatives, and their legal counsel, Creighton Miller, revealed that an AFL-CIO official had contacted the players about possible union affiliation after the rejection.

The players are still seeking a baseball-type player-management relationship. However, they also said that they planned further conferences with union representatives and informed NFL Commissioner Bert Bell to that effect.

The owners, who have just finished a three-day meeting here, met very few of the players' demands. Such demands as a $5,000 minimum guarantee and full salary for incapacitated players were not approved. Some concessions were made to demands for benefits in connection with training, but only a small part of those sought.

what's new in our industry

Allied Stores' Jordan Marsh unit in Miami exceeded all expectations by going over $12 million volume in its first year. Allied is now completing negotiations for a second Jordan Marsh store in Florida, this one in a shopping center in the suburbs of Fort Lauderdale . . . Efforts to rejuvenate **14th Street** in New York City as a shopping area have advanced with the announcement of plans for the old **Hearns Dept. Store** property. The 75-year-old structure is being demolished to make way for a shopping center with a parking lot . . . Compared to a year ago, New York City's nine major **department stores** had increased sales in January. . . . **Lerner Shops** has leased space for a 16,500-sq.-ft. unit in San Jose, Calif. . . . The public is now buying more merchandise in department stores through the use of **charge accounts** and **installment plans** than in any previous time in history. Charge accounts constitute the bulk of credit sales totaling 32% of all store volume while installment plans reached 14% of total sales in 1956.

Industry leaders blame high prices and the relatively poor quality of the Florida orange crop for the sharp drop in **concentrated frozen orange juice** consumption last year. It was the first decrease in the history of the industry. . . . **Kroger Co.**, third largest food chain—second only to A&P and Safeway, plans to continue its expansion plans. In 1956, 149 stores each doing an average weekly business of $20,000 a week, were opened.

• • •

Revlon chalked up record earnings and sales in 1956. Net profits were about $8.3 million, more than doubling the 1955 earnings. Sales increased 66% to about $85.7 million . . . **F. W. Woolworth** recorded higher profits and record sales in 1956. Sales hit a new peak of $806,001,198, a gain of 5% over the previous high in 1955 . . . Also in the variety chain stores, **S. S. Kresge** showed earnings of $14,347,156 in 1956 compared to $13,882,535 for the previous year. Kresge management, disappointed with volume in 1956, has designed a program called "Sellorama" to combat competition from other variety chains, drug stores, department stores and supermarkets . . . **Walgreen** Stores for the month of January showed a 6.1 sales gain over last year's like period.

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The nation's **men's clothing** industry leaders called for an end to meager profits at retail, mill and manufacturing levels. The years 1953, '54 & '55 showed they said, slightly over 1% net profits after taxes. In 1956, the industry reached new highs in sales on all levels, according to William Buckley, president of the National Assn. of Men's Apparel Clubs. "However," he said, "larger volumes, larger inventories, larger investments left a much smaller profit to all." . . . According to the U. S. Dept. of Labor, this past Christmas season set a record for the number of jobs in stores and wholesale establishments in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. 106,000 additional jobs in trade establishments for the Christmas season raised the number of persons on the industry's payroll to 2,514,800 in this area. This was 5,100 more jobs than a year earlier in the retail and wholesale business.

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In its 70th year, just ended, **Sears, Roebuck** again set a new sales record, while **Montgomery Ward** made the best showing since 1952. Sears reported sales of well over $3½ billion, an increase of 7.4%. Ward's annual volume topped 1955 by 8.7%. Sears has a contract for a three-month schedule of spots on three NBC-TV shows, "Today", "Home" and "Tonight" . . . In 1956, 12,400 chain stores were **air-conditioned** at the cost of $95 million . . . **National Shoes**, since 1952, has grown from 80 stores to present 132.

—Compiled by Rosemarie DaSilva

Notables Appear, 3 Nations Honor Union for Aid

20,000 JAM '65' GARDEN MEETING

NEW YORK CITY—Twenty thousand members of District 65 filled Madison Square Garden to capacity on Wednesday, Feb. 13, to celebrate victories won in their contract drive, important new improvements in their health and pension programs, and significant progress in organizing the unorganized—particularly among Fifth Avenue department store employees.

The meeting also commemorated Brotherhood Week, marking this occasion with the slogan, "District 65 is Brotherhood in Action."

The 65ers heard New York Governor Averell Harriman, who topped the list of speakers, and RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg as well as the leaders of '65'—Pres. David Livingston, who chaired the meeting, Exec. Vice-Pres. Jack Paley, Organization Dir. Bill Michelson, and Sec.-Treas. Cleveland Robinson.

One of the greatest entertainers of our time, Sammy Davis, Jr., drew roars of appreciation with his songs and antics and the huge arena resounded with the singing of 20,000 people as the members joined the 150-voice Interracial Fellowship Chorus in union songs.

Leading Unionists Present

The dais was crowded with most of the leading trade unionists of New York as well as national union leaders and prominent political figures in the city and state administrations.

The role of the union in promoting brotherhood was given public recognition when representatives of the governments of Italy, Israel and Puerto Rico, as well as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, took the speaker's stand to present awards to '65' for its work in fighting discrimination and in behalf of brotherhood, and for its aid to the peoples of other lands.

Gov. Harriman's speech, which, like the entire proceedings of the meeting, was broadcast over the American Broadcasting Co., dealt with the problems of racial segregation and discrimination. He challenged Pres. Eisenhower and the Administration to take a forth-right stand and carry out the campaign promises made last November.

Message from George Meany

Regrets for their absence were sent by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler and RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Arthur Osman, both of whom had been scheduled to speak. Messages were also read from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and many other notables.

A dramatic high point of the evening was the moment in which Pres. Greenberg issued certificates of affiliation in District 65 to the representatives of newly organized 65ers and led the entire assembly of 20,000 in a pledge of support for the union's program.

Earlier in his address, Greenberg dealt with the issue of corruption in unions. He cited the fact that the enemies of labor are using the incidence of corruption in a small handful of unions to try to create the impression that all unions are rackets. Greenberg called on the 65ers, as members of a fine union to refute this charge. His appeal drew roars of approval as he declared: "I say that our union is honest, democratic and free of corruption—and so are most unions in this country."

He added, "When a bribe changes hands, two are guilty—the bribe giver as well as the bribe taker. Let us see to it that the crooks in the ranks of business keep their dirty hands off our unions."

ANTI-POLIO SHOT is given by doctor to 13-month old Scott Barrett as parents Ruth and Tony, R.H. Macy's employees, look on at Local 1-S headquarters. 500 Macy employees have signed up for free Salk vaccine shots provided by Local 1-S, in first union polio shot program in cooperation with Emergency Committee Against Polio.

N. Y. CIO Asks Broad Program Of Legislation

ALBANY, N. Y.—The New York State CIO has announced a broad program of legislative goals for this year, giving general support to the program called for by Governor Harriman in his message to the state legislature last month.

A statement by State CIO Pres. Louis Hollander and Sec.-Treas. Harold Garno which accompanied the full list of legislative proposals expressed concern over reports that both parties have agreed to shorten the legislative session this year. The State CIO leaders called on members of all locals affiliated with the state body to urge leaders of the state senate and assembly to make sure thorough consideration is given to the many important matters before them.

Principal items in the legislative program are:

- Setting maximum payments under workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and sickness disability programs at $54 weekly; extending the benefits of these programs to all employees; reducing the qualifying period for unemployment insurance from 20 to 15 weeks; providing medical-hospital benefits under the sickness disability law; repeal of the Hughes-Brees amendments to the unemployment insurance law.
- Strengthening of residential rent controls as well as those for business establishments.
- Opposition to an increase in the State gasoline tax.
- Repeal or amendment of the Condon-Wadlin act to give to employees of government and public authorities the same rights guaranteed to workers in private industry.
- Increase investigative authority and provide sufficient funds for administering the law of the State Commission Against Discrimination.
- Additional funds for scholarships, schools and extension of State University facilities to areas lacking them, and further aid to the aged in housing.

Candy Local 50 Planning A Union Home of Its Own

NEW YORK CITY—Plans for putting up their own union home are being discussed by the members of Local 50, Candy and Confectionery Workers of the RWDSU, Pres. Frank Scida announced. The local executive board last month approved a program whose aim is to purchase a building in which the union would concentrate all its facilities, including meeting and social rooms, offices and a medical center.

Shop meetings are now getting under way, and the plan is to have every member of Local 50 express an opinion on the desirability and practicability of a building project.

The proposal before the members calls for a building loan to which the members would subscribe. Each member would be asked to loan $25, for which he would be paid interest at the rate of 3% a year. Period of the loan would be 4 years.

Scida pointed out that the union is nearly 15 years old, mature and tested after many struggles, and that the time is ripe for the major step of a Local 50 union home.

He summed up the advantages of a union building by saying, "Having our own building will mean more and better service for our members . . . in time the whole operation would pay for itself not only in money, but in additional facilities and benefits for all our members."

Abernathy at '1199' Affair

NEW YORK CITY—Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, a leader of the campaign for equal treatment for Negroes on the bus lines in Montgomery, Ala., will be the featured speaker at the annual Negro History Week Celebration Sunday, Feb. 17, sponsored by Retail Drug Employees Local 1199. Rev. Abernathy's church and home were damaged by bombs last month in one of the worst outbreaks of violence since the bus integration campaign began last year.

The entire program will be devoted to a salute to the 50,000 Negroes of Montgomery. An original dramatic-musical presentation, titled "Montgomery Walk," will be performed by a star-studded cast headed by Sidney Poitier, star of the recently released MGM film "Edge of the City." Written and directed by Ossie Davis, the cast will include Ruby Dee, Frederick O'Neal, Will Geer and Davis. An exhibition of original drawings on the boycott campaign by artists Harney Dinnerstein and Burt Silverman will be on display at the union throughout the month of February.

Northeast

Wage Boosts in Ohio At Three Dairy Firms

COLUMBUS, O.—Contract settlements with three dairy firms in the past month brought substantial wage boosts to members of Local 379, Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles reported. The companies are Richer's Dairy, Borden's in Newark, O., and three branches of United Dairy. The settlements are for one year.

At Richer's, wage increases of $3 a week for plant employees were accompanied by a cut in the work week to 5 days beginning April 1, a night shift premium of $2.50 a week, a half day's pay in addition to regular wages during a holiday week, and company furnishing of work clothing. Route salesmen won wage boosts of $4 a week in addition to the other gains.

Unit Chairman Emerson Berry led the negotiating committee, which included Vice-Chairman Elmer Thomas, Exec. Sec. Charles Hardy, and Ingles.

One hundred fifty United Dairy workers at plants in Wheeling, W. Va., Waterford, and Barnesville, O., approved a new 2-year contract, reached only after prolonged negotiations and strike votes in two of the branches. Wages were raised by a total of 15 cents for hourly paid employees, with 7 cents now, 4 cents more June 1, and 4 cents next Jan. 1.

NEWLY ELECTED officers of Ohio Local 379 are, l. to r., Vice-Pres. Pete Frohnauer, Pres. Ned Harkless, Financial Sec. William H. Lee. They'll serve for one year.

The company-paid health insurance plan was improved to provide up to $30 a week sick benefits instead of the former $20. Union security was strengthened by a provision that every employee in the bargaining unit has to help pay the freight of running the union. Route salesmen won additional paid days off.

The United Dairy negotiating committee included, from the Wheeling plant, Bill Kee, Tom Spears, Victor Witzberger, Bill Faulner, Harry Romick and Roy Henry; from Barnesville, James McCoid, Howard Wright and Edward Wells; from Waterford, Joseph Flemming, Gerald Burris, Berl Stringer and Alvin Pinkerton, all aided by Regional Dir. Gerald Hughes and Int'l Rep. Charles Hess.

At Borden's Newark, O., plant, 10-cent hourly wage boosts effective Nov. 1, 1956, were won by plant employees, and milk route salesmen improved the system of payment by winning a point pay set-up. They also won an added 50 cents a day for loading time. Ice cream salesmen also changed the pay basis, which will bring them additional income. All salesmen won a better days-off schedule, providing 2 days after 14 days worked.

Committee members here are Unit Chairman Alfred Ridenbaugh, Charles Von Inns, Joe Kappes, Walter Bickle, Clarence Baughman, Clarence Whycle, Bob Weynmer and Paul Shipp, with assistance from Int'l Rep. Ingles.

U.S.-CANADA TEAMWORK finds RWDSU leaders conferring in Columbus, O. at all day meeting Jan. 14 on collective bargaining and pension plans of U.S. Local 379 and Ontario Local 440, both dairy locals. L. to r., Canadian Regional Dir. George Barlow, Midwest Regional Dir. Gerald Hughes, Robert Clark, chairman of Moore's & Ross Dairy unit of '379'; Local 440 Education Dir. Gordon Reekie.

Highest Rates Set in Chicago At Hyde Park Co-op Grocery

CHICAGO, Ill.—The highest rates in the retail grocery industry of this city have been established at the Hyde Park Cooperative grocery, with an agreement bringing the 35 employees weekly wage increases of $3.25 retroactive to Nov. 1.

Minimum wages and automatic wage progressions were also raised by $3.25, and the new starting rate is $55 for a 40-hour week. Further adjustments will be made based on the rise in the cost of living, with government figures to be reviewed every 3 months.

These conditions are in addition to an existing profit-sharing plan which boosts the employees' income substantially.

Meanwhile, another shop in the retail local of the Chicago Joint Board soundly trounced another union attempting to win them away from the RWDSU. The Fox Supermarket workers in Janesville, Wis., voted 10 to 0 to stick with RWDSU last month.

Big Gains at Barq In First Contract

PORTSMOUTH, O.—The workers at Barq Bottling Co. are going home with substantially fattened pay envelopes as a result of their first union contract, which they approved unanimously last month, Int'l Rep. Edgar L. Johnson reported.

The wage boosts were accompanied by a number of other important gains, such as a union shop, health care coverage and more. The Barq men voted for RWDSU Local 612 in a labor board election late last year.

The wage increases alone average about $10 a week over the 2-year life of the contract. In addition, the workers won hospitalization and medical care coverage for which they pay half and the employer pays half; 2-week vacations after 1 year's service; 6 paid holidays, and time and a half for work over 40 hours. The union negotiators were Mike Sowkulech, James Thompson, and Don Murphy, assisted by Johnson.

Butler Elected President Of Local 297 in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich. — The members of Local 297, who work at the Vernor Beverage plant here, elected officers last month, naming Wally Butler to the top post of president.

Other officers are Vice-Pres. Harold Robbins, Financial Sec. Alfred Long, and Recording Sec. Josephine Polk.

14-19c in Lincoln, Neb. At Grainger Warehouse

LINCOLN, Neb.—Wage increases ranging from 14 to 19 cents an hour were won in a new 2-year contract between Local 1771 and the Grainger Bros. warehouse, Int'l Rep. John Capell reported. The agreement, covering three branches of the firm employing about 70 members provided important changes in working conditions for routemen in particular, in addition to the wage boosts.

The negotiating committee was headed by '1771' Pres. Walt Brown, and included Ray Atkinson, George Lockard and Henry Batterman, aided by Capell.

Clearing Machine Firm UAW Strikes at Ohio

HAMILTON, Ohio—Picket lines have been set up here at two entrances of the Clearing Machine Corporation by 240 members of Local 1190, United Automobile Workers, on strike against the company after negotiations for a contract had failed.

Workers are striking for the 40-hour week plus voluntary overtime, wages, cost of living adjustments, automatic wage progression, and job posting.

Ann Harr Back on Job in Akron; Refused Unreasonable Work Load

AKRON, O.—The vice-chairman of the Greyhound Post House unit of Local 379, Ann Harr, has been reinstated to her job after an unfair discharge. She went to work last month with full pay for 10 months, as well as her rights under the company-paid insurance plan.

Last April, Ann was fired for refusing work that was beyond her physical ability to perform, a fact the company was well aware of. Local 379 took the beef through the entire grievance procedure, with the company stalling at every opportunity. After 9 months it was brought to a three-man panel of arbitrators, headed by Paul W. Walter of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The arbitrators, with Regional Dir. Gerald Hughes representing the union, made a majority ruling that, while no employee may refuse to work, the company should have taken Miss Harr's physical ability to do the job into consideration before asking her to do it. The minority vote was cast by company representative Wilbur Sudbrack.

HAIL AND FAREWELL is sentiment of the last Ohio State CIO administration as they are sworn into office for the last time by AFL-CIO Ass't District Dir. William Kirscher, at right. National AFL-CIO policy requires all state labor bodies to merge by next Dec. 5, and these will be the last State CIO officers to hold office. Next to Kirscher is RWDSU Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles.

Wage Boosts, Classifications At W. T. Grant

GADSDEN, Ala.—The members of Local 506 at the W. T. Grant five and dime store here registered two "firsts" in contract negotiations with the company last month—1) the principle of negotiating on the basis of job classifications, and 2) the principle of back pay, retroactive to the anniversary date of the contract.

Another important accomplishment in the current contract settlement was establishment of meaningful minimum wages. Regional Dir. Frank Parker pointed out that these features of the agreement were "important steps on the road to setting up real union conditions in this store and in this industry."

The workers won wage increases of $2 across the board, retroactive to Jan. 25, and increased minimum rates providing 80 cents an hour for regular full time employees and 70 cents for part time and extra employees.

As a result of the higher minimums, and wages based on job category instead of individually as before, some of the workers received increases ranging up to $6 a week, Parker said. The minimums had been 60 and 65 cents an hour.

The company also agreed that when a part-time employee becomes a full-timer she automatically comes under a new classification and receives a proportionate raise in pay.

Sharp Wage Gains At Ga. Warehouse

ATLANTA, Ga.—The members of Local 315 at Wyeth Drug warehouse have concluded a new three-year contract, with wage boosts averaging 8% across the board, plus a gain of 4 cents an hour as a result of management's agreement to furnish and launder work uniforms, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Bill Connell.

The increases this year range from 11 to 17½ cents an hour, in 1958 from 8 to 10 cents, and in '59 from 6 to 14 cents an hour. A new category, that of senior warehouseman, was established. It brings 2 workers immediate increases of 17½ cents an hour.

The increases which go into effect in 1959 will bring rates to $2.16 an hour for working foreman, $2.05 for checkers, $1.97 for senior warehousemen, $1.92 for warehousemen, and $1.68 for porter.

Sunshine Biscuit Depot Organized in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Employees of the Sunshine Biscuit Co. at the company's distribution depot here were voting in a labor board election for their choice of a union last Wednesday, as The Record went to press, Regional Dir. Frank Parker reported.

The workers signed up in Local 441 after an organizing campaign led by Int'l Rep. Bill Langston, aided by Parker. Parker said the shop was one of the few remaining unorganized spots in the industry in this city, and as such is an important link in the chain of RWDSU-organized bakery and bakery products distributors here.

Premium Stamp W'hse Organized in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga. Employees of a premium stamp trading warehouse have joined the RWDSU, Int'l Rep. William Connell reported, voting for the union in an NLRB election on Dec. 28. The firm is Top Value Stamps, whose employees here handle the various appliances and other merchandise for which consumers save merchants' premium stamps.

Two Sealtest Dairies Organized in Carolinas

WILMINGTON, N. C.—In the face of vicious anti-union activity by management, the Sealtest Dairy workers here are holding solid in the RWDSU, bracing themselves while they wait out an election order by the local National Labor Relations Board office, Regional Dir. Frank Parker reported.

TENNESSEE DAIRY workers' negotiating committee at Meadowgold Dairy in Nashville show well-earned satisfaction. They succeeded in winning one of best contracts in local's history. L. to r., Robert Chambers, Local 761A Vice-Pres. James Gunn, Leonard Duke, Sec. Edith Jenkins.

At the same time, another Sealtest plant in Florence, South Carolina, is also organizing into RWDSU.

The organizing campaign in Wilmington began last summer under the leadership of Regional Dir. Irving Lebold, and a petition for election was filed with the labor board last November. Several board hearings have been held since then. The company failed to show up at the last one.

Actual name of the firm is White Ice Cream and Milk Co., a subsidiary of National Dairies, largest dairy company in the world. The plant is known as Sealtest, because its products bear that label. It employs about 120 plant workers and route salesmen, a majority of whom are signed up. Lebold is getting help in the campaign from AFL-CIO organizer Ray Schnell, who was assigned to the drive by the regional office of the national organization.

Workers Solid for Union

Parker said the workers are determined to stick with the union to improve very low wages and bad working conditions in the plant.

Among the company's attempts to break the union in the plant have been firing the entire organizing committee, which the workers promptly replaced from their ranks; spying on the union's meetings with the workers, and generally trying to intimidate and provoke the men while they work.

The Sealtest plant in Florence, South Carolina, employs about 40 workers, 90% of them signed-up members of the union. Here too, Lebold heads the drive, with the aid of AFL-CIO organizer Schnell, and a fired plant worker named W. Parker. Parker has been put on the International staff as an organizer on a temporary basis. A petition for election is before the National Labor Relations Board.

Tenn. Dairymen Win 'Best Pact'

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—"One of the finest contracts we ever won" is being celebrated by the Meadowgold Dairy workers, members of Local 761A, which recently merged with Local 150 in this city. The three-year pact provides, among other gains, wage increases of 30 cents an hour for the plant employees and the five-day work week as well as higher earnings for salesmen.

The negotiating committee was led by Local 150 Pres. James Pate, credited by Regional Dir. Frank Parker with having done "a very good job."

Each year of the contract will bring wage increases of 10 cents an hour, or $4 a week on a 40-hour basis. Actually, with overtime the increase will amount to much more. Beginning Nov. 1, 1957 the route salesmen will work a 5-day week and be paid for 6 days. In addition to this effective increase of better than 16% in their wage rates, the salesmen won commission boosts for sales of novelties, such as popsicles and other ice cream delicacies. According to Parker, this will net the men an extra $2.50 to $5 a week, with the higher figure being earned during the summer months when more of these novelties are sold.

Members of the negotiating committee, in addition to Pate, were '761A' Pres. Charles Ervin, Vice-Pres. James Gunn, Sec. Edith Jenkins, Leonard Duke, Robert Chambers, Nelson Way and Robert Hardissen.

Join Birmingham RWDSUers in Welfare Coverage

Health Plan, 12c Raise Won at Merita Bakery

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Members of Local 28 at the Merita Bakery here took a big step forward last month in their second RWDSU contract, winning coverage under the new health plan established by Birmingham, Ala. RWDSU bakery workers last year. In addition to this considerable gain, the Merita workers won wage boosts of 12 cents an hour in a 2½-year contract.

Merita is a trade name of the American Baking Co., one of the major bakeries of the nation. The Charlotte plant was organized about a year ago in a campaign led by Regional Dir. Irving Lebold, who also led the negotiations which resulted in the current contract victory.

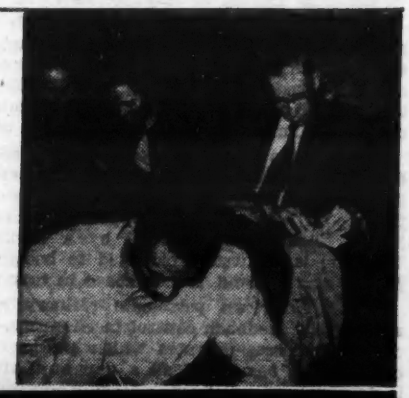
The wage increases are 7 cents an hour across the board now and another 5 cents in a year. The 2½-year contract period was sought by the union in order to permit the contract to expire on the same date as the contracts between the Birmingham local and the bakeries in that city.

Parent Firm Is In Plan

American Baking in Birmingham is one of four companies in the Southeastern States RWDSU-Industry Health and Welfare Fund, which was established by Local 441 and management of the four firms last November. The plan is administered by a board of trustees consisting of five union and five employer representatives. It is financed by employer contributions of $2.40 a week for plant employees and $3.50 for sales workers.

The plan provides benefits covering members and their families for hospitalization, surgical and in-hospital doctor care, and members alone for life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance.

Local 28 Pres. Bill Griffith, who headed the Merita rank and file negotiating committee, said the health plan would be a strong influence in winning over a number of Merita workers who have not as yet joined the union.



Merita Bakery members sign up for newly won health plan, above. At right, Int'l Rep. Irving Lebold, L, explains plan benefits to Ray Long, Carl Malone and Peggy Caudle.

Canada

'440' Signs Two New Dairies, Opens Talks With Two More

TORONTO, Ont.—Wage increases ranging from $6 to $12 a week highlighted two first contracts between Dairyworkers Local 440 and the Ideal Dairy in Oshawa, and Frontier Products Co-op in Port Colborne, Int'l Rep. George Barron reported.

Meanwhile, two more dairies in Peterboro, Ont., were working on their first RWDSU contracts. At Sunshine Dairy, four sessions, including one with a conciliation officer, have failed to make headway and a board of conciliation is being set up to hear the case.

The employees of Campbell's Dairy were awaiting word from the Ontario Labor Relations Board which will certify RWDSU as the official bargaining agent. The Campbell workers had been members of the Textile Workers Union, and with the cooperation of that union held a ballot in which they overwhelmingly voted to join RWDSU Local 440.

Gains won at the Ideal Dairy include wage boosts of $6 to $9 a week, full hospital, medical, sick benefit and life insurance coverage; double time and a half for holidays worked; 3 days' bereavement pay and supplementary pay for jury duty.

At Frontier Products Co-op the new pact provides a union shop, $12 weekly wage increases for salesmen and $10 a week for plant employees. Coverage was also won for complete health care and life insurance; 2 and 3-week vacation with pay after 1 and 10 years' service, respectively; paid holidays, and bereavement pay.

After five negotiating sessions with management of the big Silverwood's chain the parties have resorted to conciliation because of their inability to make an agreement. The settlement with Silverwood's will affect close to 1,000 members of Local 440.

Meanwhile, '440' Education Dir. Gordon Reekie has led an organizing campaign at one of the four unorganized Silverwood's plants in this province in which all 30 employees have signed up.

The campaign, particularly important in view of the current contract discussions with the company, was carried out in about a month, during which Reekie had five meetings with the workers. The plant is in St. Thomas, about 135 miles west of Toronto, headquarters city of the dairy local. A hearing before the labor board is due Feb. 20, and it is expected there will be an election to determine officially the workers' choice of union.

In Toronto, negotiations with Valley View Dairy were concluded last month. The workers won a closed shop, the full health care and life insurance program and a pension plan, all paid for by the company, as well as other gains. At Alliance Dairy, negotiations are heading for their fifth session with no agreement as yet, Barron said.

"Man, do YOU need a union!"

Bookkeepers Sign At Dominion Stores

TORONTO, Ont.—A group of employees of Dominion Stores long exempt from the union has been organized in a fast, two-week campaign conducted by Local 414 Organizers Roy Higson and Harold Blanchard, it was reported by Education Dir. Don Collins.

Some 25 bookkeepers working in the offices of as many stores in the big supermarket chain in this province have joined up.

Their case has been heard by the Ontario Labor Relations Board, and they now await certification of Local 414 as their union. Negotiations will begin when certification comes through.

Consolidated Subsidiary Organized in Lindsay

LINDSAY, Ont.—Another Consolidated Bakeries subsidiary has been organized by RWDSU Local 461, union of Ontario bakery workers. A two-week campaign led by Education Dir. Al Gleason succeeded in signing up 25 salesmen at the Trent Valley Bakery's distribution depot here. Lindsay is about 90 miles from Toronto.

A hearing before the labor board is due Feb. 18, when steps will be taken to certify the union as the workers' bargaining representative. The Lindsay workers join their fellow Trent Valley employees in the city of Orillia as members of the RWDSU. There are six Consolidated Bakery operations organized in the Ontario RWDSU.

Ontario Labor Code Becomes More Flexible

TORONTO, Ont.—Ontario's labor code will be amended to give more flexibility to the Labor Relations Board and provide greater protection to workers facing atomic radiation hazards.

The labor board which governs labor-management relations in Ontario will be split into two panels, under an amendment to the Ontario Labor Relations act.

This will allow the labor tribunal to operate in a similar manner to the supreme court. For minor hearings and routine work, the board will be divided into two panels of three members, with a neutral chairman and a representative from both management and labor.

CLC Program Urges Government Action on Automation

By DON TAYLOR
Cooperative Press Association

Automation, or the use of automatic, labor-saving machines in factories and offices, has become one of the main topics of discussion in Canada today. However, little is generally known about what sort of work automation can do.

Here are some of the ways in which automation or partial automation is being used, and some of the effects it is having or is expected to have.

The Holmer Foundry at Sarnia, which makes engine blocks for the Ford Motor Company, installed automatic machines recently which produced a year's supply of engine blocks in six months with the result that the company closed down operations and laid off its 300 employees for the remainder of the year.

The Pontiac Motor Division of General Motors in Detroit put into operation an automated piston manufacturing line that is reported to produce 2,000 pistons an hour, through a process of linked machines, without being touched by a worker's hands. This line is eventually expected to boost production 25 per cent without any increase in manpower.

In an American petroleum refinery, which uses some 50,000 feedback control mechanisms, a continuous-flow process operates which swallows a quarter of a million barrels of oil a day and, after passing it through a series of automatically controlled chambers and pipes, pours out a variety of finished products at the other end. Refineries in the U. S. today employ 10,000 fewer men than six years ago.

Growing Trend to Automation

These are just a few examples of the many applications of automation, and the trend toward its greater use is growing. The American Society of Tool Engineers has estimated that 18 cents of every dollar spent in the 1956 plant equipment boom went for automation or automatic devices. The Society predicts that in 1957, expenditures for such equipment will rise by 29 per cent to 22 cents of every dollar so spent.

For the future, automation experts are planning completely automatic factories in which machines will manufacture parts, assemble and inspect the finished product, keep records, and order replacement parts and materials. Workers will be needed only for maintenance and to carry materials to and from the plant.

There is no doubt that automatic machines have destroyed jobs and are likely to destroy more in the future. In Canada, automation will probably remain a few steps behind the US, but the effects are being felt nevertheless. Production was higher in Canada in 1955 than in any other year, but unemployment rose to the point where 5.3 per cent of persons in the total labor supply were out of jobs and looking for work. This was a rise of 2 per cent in unemployment from 1953.

Output Up, Jobs Stable

Figures on manufacturing employment in the United States show that employment in 1955 remained unchanged from 1954 in spite of a 10 per cent rise in the Industrial Production Index.

This would not create a problem if it were not for the fact that most men have to work in order to live and to be able to enjoy life, but as things stand, we are going to have to plan and control the introduction of automation very carefully or face a serious breakdown in our economy.

Some thought-provoking and useful suggestions on automation were contained in a joint submission by the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress last year to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects.

With the advent of automation, many old jobs will disappear and many new ones will be created, but many of the displaced workers may be unable to do the newly created jobs. Furthermore, our schools may not be turning out enough people capable of handling the new work, and many of our better technicians may be lured away to the U. S. by higher wages.

What is more important, however, states the TLC-CCL brief, is that there be as many jobs as there are workers to fill them. Without this condition, it would be impossible to solve any of the other problems.

Displacement insurance, the establishment of workers' training programs, shorter working hours and higher wages have all been suggested as ways to soften the transition to automation.

The TLC and CCL suggest, in addition, that unions should press for the guaranteed annual wage. If an employer has to guarantee a certain minimum annual wage to his workers, he will think twice before laying them off.

The establishment of company-wide seniority instead of plant-wide seniority will insure the jobs of senior workers in large companies which might close down plants made obsolete by automation.

The joint brief of the recently-merged labor bodies also considers the possibility that Canada's Atlantic provinces might suffer severely from automation. There will be a tendency for large industries to locate close to big sources of materials, labor and services like Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Vancouver, and this could force migrations of labor from the Maritimes to the large centres in Ontario and Quebec.

Special Measures Urged

To prevent this, the TLC-CCL submission suggests that the government enforce social responsibility on companies and encourage them to locate in poorer areas by four methods:

(1) By the granting of special tax concessions to companies which locate in the Maritimes.

(2) By the awarding of more government contracts to such firms.

(3) By subsidizing freight rates to certain areas of the Maritimes in order to make delivery of finished products and supply of raw materials less expensive. (Note: this is being carried out to some degree already).

(4) By giving priorities to the Atlantic provinces for federal aid in the construction of hydro-electric and atomic power developments.

All of these measures will help in some degree to insure better distribution of the advantages brought on by automation, but surely, the over-all need will be for government control and guidance of the Canadian economy by means of increased taxing powers, which can be tightened up to prevent overproduction, with its resulting mass lay-offs of workers, and slackened off when conditions return to normal.

feature Section

To Keep Unions Honest, Democratic It's Up to Members

By MAX GREENBERG
President, RWDSU

The daily newspapers, the television and radio news commentators, and publicity-hungry congressmen are having a fine time these days. They can all speak loudly and piously of "corrupt unions" and "labor racketeers"; they can call for new legislation to curb "crooked unionists"—and in the process take a few jabs at all unions.

Members of the RWDSU, like millions of other union members throughout the country, are concerned by what is going on. Not only do we ourselves want to know the facts about corruption in the labor movement, but we must answer the questions of our friends, relatives, neighbors and acquaintances. The answers to these questions are important, for they affect our confidence in the integrity of the labor movement, as well as the ability of unions to organize and to win substantial gains for their members.

What are the facts about corruption and racketeering in labor? First and foremost, there is the fact that only a tiny handful of unions have been charged with unethical practices. Even in these, such charges must properly be leveled at the individuals who misuse positions of authority and trust for personal gain—not necessarily at the entire union. In the overwhelming majority of trade unions, there is respect for and adherence to the highest ethical standards.

Second, it must be remembered that for every crooked union official, there is at least one—usually more—crooked businessman. When a bribe changes hands **two** are guilty: the bribe-giver as well as the bribe-taker. And it's not confined to bribery; in nearly every case of back-door contract, or a "sweetheart deal" in wage negotiations, or an organizing drive that's been bought off, the employer is equally or even chiefly responsible.

How often it happens that a legitimate union seeks to organize a firm, only to find that the boss has called in a corrupt union and made a back-door deal to save a few dollars. Then, when such tactics have increased the strength of the racketeer and enabled him to boost the amount of the shakedown, the employer who called him in in the first place complains bitterly about this Frankenstein monster he helped create.

Where are the indictments and press attacks against crooked businessmen? What steps are employer associations taking to root out corruption in their midst? Where are the denunciations of employers who work in close—and profitable—collusion with racketeers? You will find none. The fact is that the loudest shouters against corruption in unions fall strangely silent when it comes to attacking businessmen.

* * * * *

The ethical standards by which labor is guided must be, and are, substantially higher than those governing the rest of the community, for union leaders and members recognize that the ethics of business are not enough for labor. Many of the practices that are considered acceptable in industry's competitive struggle for profits cannot be tolerated in the labor movement, where service—not gain—must be the primary motive.

Thus the AFL-CIO has taken the initiative to promote ethical practices. The Executive Council, led by President George Meany, did not close its eyes to the problem of corruption, nor did it pass the buck to federal and local law enforcement agencies. Instead, it has acted to keep the house of labor in order, to protect the good name of the overwhelming majority of unions and to cleanse those few unions whose leaders do not conform to labor's ethical standards.

We can all take pride in the steps being taken within the labor movement to clean out every vestige of racketeering in our midst. In this, as in many other actions, trade unions are demonstrating not only their concern for the welfare of their members, but their intention to live up to the high ideals of the labor movement.

It is typical of the anti-labor forces that they should seize on this self-policing action as an opportunity to smear the entire labor movement and to call for restrictive legislation aimed not at racketeering but at all unions. It will be up to union members to combat them, by spreading the truth about their unions and by participating in every phase of union activity.

Racketeers thrive when members permit them to do so. An alert, active membership is the best guarantee against corruption. When every rank-and-file member makes the union's business **his** business, no self-serving opportunist, no crook or racketeer, can take control. But if members shirk their responsibility, if they permit their union to be dominated by corrupt influences, then all the laws on the books won't help—and neither will any new ones. For a racketeer of necessity knows how to operate outside the law; the only thing that can stop him is the determined opposition of the people he preys on.

We in the RWDSU will continue to do our part in helping to keep the labor movement honest and democratic. We will actively support every measure taken by the AFL-CIO which promotes that objective. We are confident that the unions of this country will emerge from this period better equipped to do the job for which they were created: protecting and improving the welfare of their members.

Experienced RWDSUers Run Modern Ontario Supermarket

Everything is new and big about the new Cloverdale Mall shopping center on the outskirts of Toronto, and biggest of all is the Dominion supermarket, whose ultra-modern architecture sprawls over more than two-thirds of an acre. The store opened last December.

But with all its newness, setting up the operation on a sound, efficient basis was a job for the oldest (in terms of experience) retail food workers to do. It took the well-seasoned hands of RWDSU Local 414 Pres. Earl St. Thomas, Roy Piper and others like them to open the store.

Dominion couldn't ask for a better qualified man to set up and run their huge meat department than Earl St. Thomas, whose scarred but strong butcher's hands tell better than words of his 28 years as a meat cutter and handler, 25 of them with Dominion. No less fitted for his responsibilities is Roy Piper, a fruit man for 22 years, who manages one of the largest retail produce operations in Ontario in this Dominion store. The counter area alone runs longer than an average city block. Incidentally, Piper's brother Jack is the director of RWDSU Local 414.

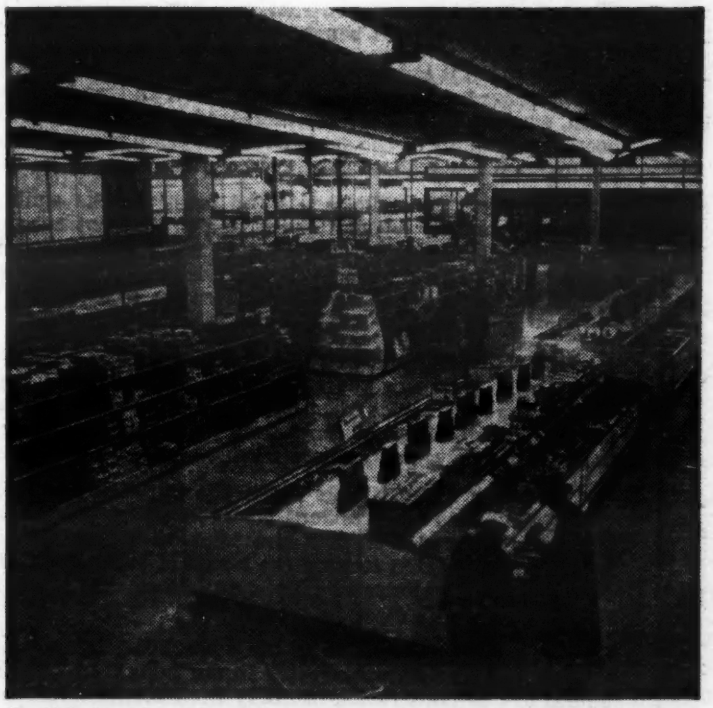
Earl and Roy told of opening day early last December, and the way they put it, the occasion had nearly as much pomp as a coronation. Retired heavyweight champ Rocky Marciano was on hand to welcome the first customers to Cloverdale Mall. Flags flew, bands played, and 18 cash registers rattled and rang. In just one department, produce, Piper estimates some 30 tons of fruits and vegetables were sold before the week was out.

The huge store has only one solid wall, with the other three consisting almost entirely of clear glass. The vast window space combined with the unique zig-zag ceiling and its banks of fluorescent lights give you the feeling you're in the open on a bright, sunny day. The ceiling design prevents shadows anywhere in the sales area, even on the lowest shelf.

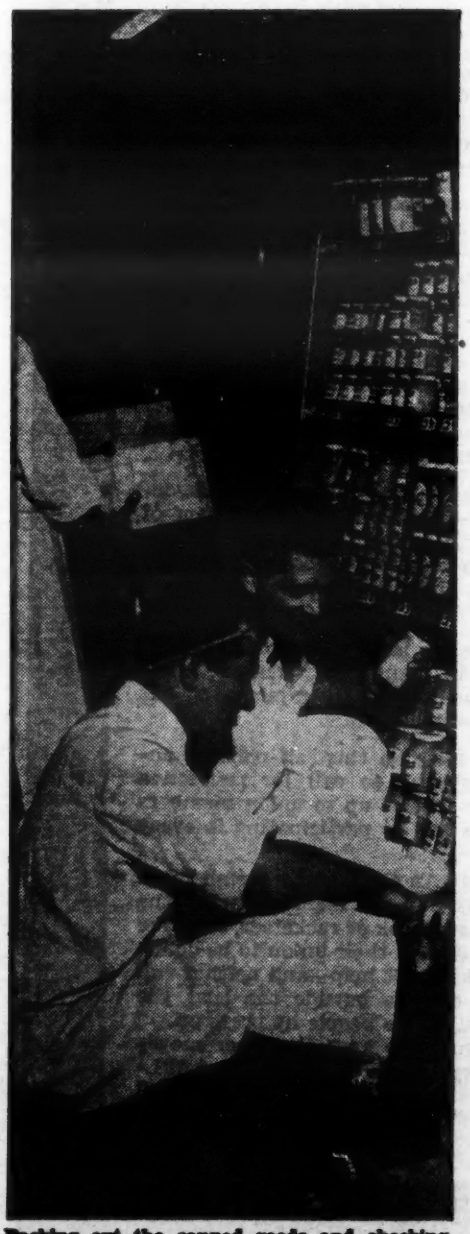
The 150 workers here, all members of Local 414, also have a union contract with the latest improvements. As a long-organized group, the Dominion Stores RWDSUers enjoy the most modern standards in wages and working conditions.

—Foto feature by Robert Dobbs

Local 414 Pres. Earl St. Thomas leads on the job as he does in the union. He's manager of big meat department.

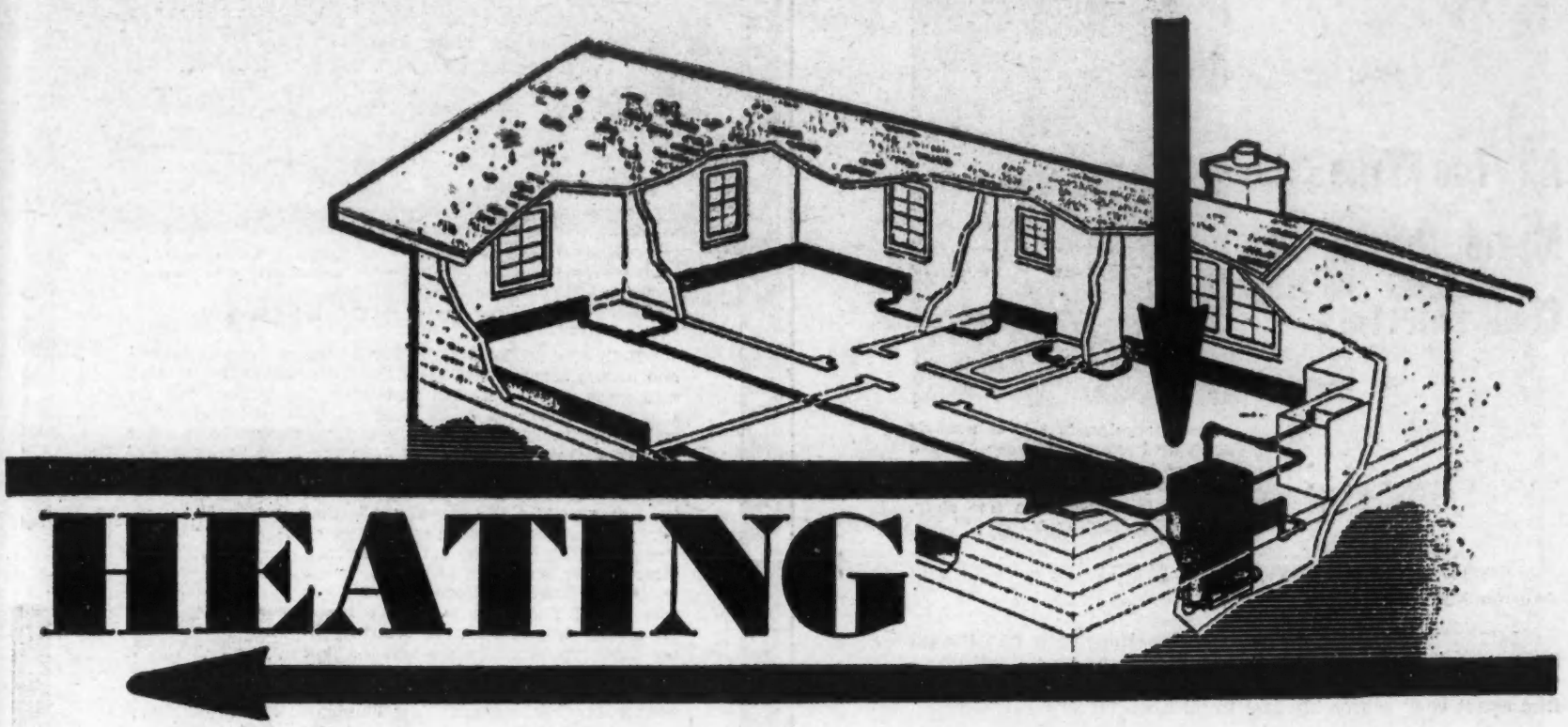


Partial view of new Dominion store near Toronto, Ont., shows wide open design, daylight brightness of the huge, ultra-modern supermarket.



Packing out the canned goods and checking inventory are, l. to r., Jack House, Dave Terrell and Jerry Kollman.

Fresh fruit and vegetables area, one of largest in Canada, is managed by Roy Piper, r., 22 years a fruit man.



Tips on How to Save, Despite Fuel Price Boosts

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

The worst shock to moderate-income families in this year of rising prices is the stiff increase on fuel oil announced by major suppliers. The rise of a cent a gallon in most parts of the country is the second boost this heating season. The two increases have raised fuel oil from last winter's 14.9 cents a gallon in a typical coastal area, to 16.4 cents (more in some inland areas). This is a rise of ten percent just this year.

As a result of steady increases each year, fuel oil's tag has jumped 30 percent in five years. Thus, many moderate-income families will have a heating bill of $300 or more in the colder parts of the country, and find themselves paying $50 a month and more to keep their houses warm in mid-winter.

The price boost is attributed by the oil companies to the demand abroad caused by the blocking of shipments through the Suez Canal. Humble Oil Co., a Standard Oil of New Jersey subsidiary, started the price-jacking, and was followed immediately by other producers and suppliers. Not only did all raise the price simultaneously, but by the exact amount.

This circumstance has aroused the interest of a number of Congressmen and Government agencies, despite the power and influence of the petroleum industry which gets notorious tax concessions from Congress. Even retail oil dealers have been shocked by the severity and boldness of the increase and one dealers' association has asked Congress to investigate it.

Coal prices too have gone up almost as sharply this winter. Anthracite prices have advanced eight percent.

Unless Congress acts to force back the price hike, moderate-income families had better take all possible steps to keep the lid on their use of fuel oil. It is unfortunate but true that moderate-cost houses are often costlier to heat than better-built ones which are more thoroughly insulated and have more adequate radiation (larger and better-quality radiators).

Things to Watch: Insulation, Cleaning

There are ways to conserve the use of fuel, and this year it will pay to use all of them, even now towards the end of winter. The Housing & Home Finance Agency has stated that the average home wastes considerable fuel through improper operation of the heating plant. Much fuel is also wasted by inadequate insulation.

The largest single fuel-waster in oil furnaces, technicians tell this writer, is the tendency of many families to skip some of the desirable annual cleanings to save the $12-$15 cost. The value of the cleaning is not only to keep the heating-plant components in good condition but to keep down your use of oil.

As carbon gathers on the walls and flue passages of the boiler or furnace, it acts as insulation. Thus, instead of the heat being absorbed by the metal, it goes up the flue. You can still have the furnace cleaned on a relatively mild day when you may be able to do without heat for a couple of hours.

Also have your servicemen check the carbon dioxide content of the flue gas, the draft intensity over the fire and in the smoke pipe, and the stack temperature. The higher the carbon dioxide content, the more complete the combustion. But the serviceman must take a reading with a gauge to determine this.

Be warned against a new gimmick oil distributors have of selling various types of additives at an unwarranted extra cost. Some now sell a special "Tank Anti-Rust" solution which has an exaggerated "list price" of $3 for a four-ounce can. It actually costs the dealers 18 cents a can. It neutralizes the corrosive action of water in the bottom of the tank and prevents rust. It's worth using if you don't pay much more than 18 cents.

The Housing & Home Finance Agency also points out that the customary temperature of nearly 75 degrees average in many homes is unnecessarily high. Maintaining a household average temperature of 68 degrees would save about ten percent of the fuel consumed.

Some fuel saving also can be achieved by shutting down the heat supply at night to lower household temperature about ten degrees. The shutdown should be made some time before retiring, else the house remains hot during part of the sleeping hours, and doesn't pick up sufficiently early in the morning.

Furnaces, Boilers Must Be Covered

Whether you burn coal or oil, it's important that the external surfaces of boilers and hot-air furnaces, and also the hot-air and hot-water pipes leading from the heating plant, and all return pipes leading to the boiler, be covered with insulation material. Inexpensive one-inch fiberglass insulation is simple to use for these purposes. It's also advisable to seal any cracks in door fittings and smoke-pipe connections with fire-clay mortar or furnace cement.

An investment in insulation even now will save oil or coal the rest of this winter and the winters to come. Fortunately, both storm windows and insulating materials have come down in price recently. The most important and often the easiest place to insulate is the ceiling over the heated part of the house. Engineers now say six inches of insulation should be used in the attic floor, or if the attic is used for living space, over its ceiling. Many houses have only three inches in this vital area.

The average house loses 25 percent of heat through its windows. Competition has cut prices of storm windows somewhat, and these can be installed on a relatively mild day. In fact, price concessions sometimes can be found in mid-winter when installers are not as busy as in spring and late summer.

But be warned! Bait sellers are still advertising windows at low prices and "trading up" buyers to overpriced ones. A top-quality three-channel aluminum storm window should cost no more than $20-25, including installation. A good-quality two-channel type should cost no more than $18-$20, installed, and at the barest minimum, $14-$16.

The three-channel window is self-storing, tighter and made of a somewhat higher-grade alloy. But the two-channel type is satisfactory. Aluminum doors currently are available for $45-$50, installed, this department finds. However, fancy grills can cost as much as $20 more. Get several quotations including installation. Some dealers quote lower prices and charge extra for installation.

The easiest and least-expensive way to cut heat loss immediately is by adequate weather-stripping and caulking. The average house loses 24 percent of its heat through air infiltration.

FLAT PAINTS IMPROVE RADIATOR HEAT

Metallic paints, such as bronze or aluminum, often used on radiators, cut down the amount of heat given off, Government experts point out. Shiny white paint has the same effect. A flat paint with some color—the darker the better—may improve efficiency of radiators. Also avoid covering radiators with shelves, cloths or other objects tending to cut down heat circulation. Dust coating also reduces heat from radiators.

All Too True Movie Drama on Civil Liberties

Ernest Borgnine, in role of unfairly discharged Navy employee, breaks news of firing to his wife, played by Virginia Christine, in "Three Brave Men." Film is based on true story.

LOS ANGELES.—In recent months, Hollywood has turned its wide-angle lenses on an hitherto unexplored area—civil liberties. Last Fall, Columbia Studios produced "Storm Center," a film about book censorship and small town bigotry.

Now headed for national release this month (February) is "Three Brave Men," a 20th-Century Fox production. The story of "Three Brave Men" is based almost entirely on the case of Abraham Chasanow, a civilian employee of the Navy for more than 20 years, who was dismissed in April, 1954 without notice by the department. The only explanation given Chasanow, recipient of many civic and departmental honors, was that he was a "security risk."

For months the bewildered Chasanow and his attorney tried in vain to get a hearing before the Navy brass. That summer, Anthony Lewis, then a reporter for the Washington, D. C. Daily News, got wind of the story and the injustice done Chasanow and started digging. In his series, Lewis, a member of the Newspaper Guild, proved that Chasanow was the victim of malicious gossip, rumor and just plain old-fashioned prejudice. The Chasanow series won Lewis, now a New York Times staffer, both the Heywood Broun award and the Pulitzer prize.

Lewis established conclusively that most of the rumors about Chasanow's "Communistic" leanings had their origin in the dismissed employee's activities in a housing cooperative. In the minds of some of the neighbors, this made him a "Communist" and they said as much to the FBI investigators. Others didn't like him, simply because he was Jewish.

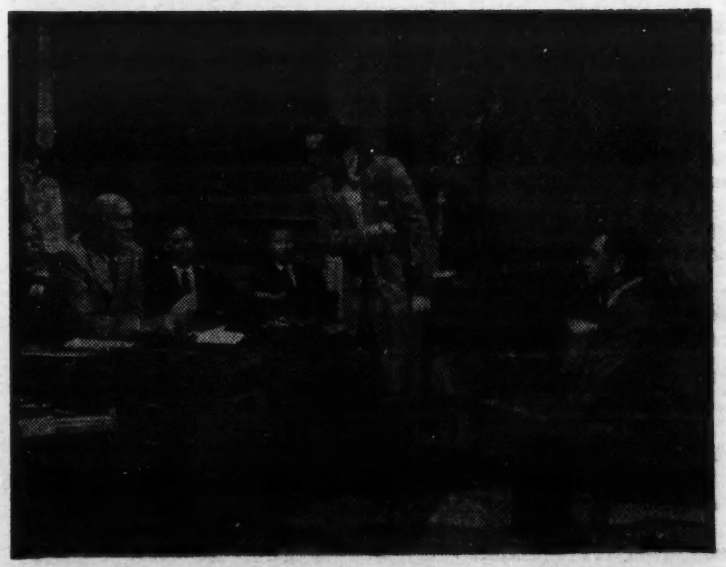
The series by Lewis touched off a major campaign, involving Jewish and veterans organizations, to have Chasanow reinstated. In September, 1954, the Navy Department, in a precedent-shattering step, admitted publicly it had made a "grave mistake" and reinstated Chasanow with full pay. He's still on the job.

Out of this human material, Philip Dunne, one of 20th Century-Fox's best scripters, has put together "Three Brave Men."

But where "Storm Center" showed courage as it told the story of a principled librarian who refused to bow the knee to the book burners, "Three Brave Men" is a little bit of a whitewash of the Navy Department, according to a review in Labor's Daily.

At one point, where the film has Chasanow's wife saying to the people at a rally called in her husband's defense, that "we shouldn't do anything to hurt the Navy; after all, we're all Navy," even the preview audience hooted and laughed. It was pretty thick, that speech, coming from a woman whose life and that of her children had been torn to shreds.

But the Labor's Daily reviewer felt this way about Hollywood and its venture into the field of civil liberties. "It's a good thing that they're making them, with all their weaknesses. We shouldn't look a Hollywood gift horse in the mouth too closely. So applaud their making of Storm Center and Three Brave Men and go to see them. With all their shortcomings, they're a lot better fare, for the entire family, than rock-and-roll or the three hour bores."



Dean Jagger, left, playing Assistant Secretary of Navy, is confronted by Ray Milland, who enacts role of attorney, and Ernest Borgnine, who has been discharged as a "security risk." As in real-life episode on which film is based, a re-hearing proves charges are false.

MOVIES in review

EDGE OF THE CITY—★★★★

Hollywood produces some movies that are incredibly real and moving. Such a movie is Edge of the City. It is written with great meaning as well as warmth and humor. All the actors in this story of brotherhood vs. bigotry are heartbreakingly realistic. Sidney Poitier's characterization of a gang boss of a stevedore group, and John Cassavetes' portrayal of a drifter with deep personal troubles, are examples of superior acting. The story is simple, but it packs the punch of "On the Waterfront." Poitier and Cassavetes meet as strangers on the waterfront and take a liking to each other. Poitier is a Negro and Cassavetes is white. The latter is introduced to Poitier's wife (Ruby Dee) and meets her friend (Kathleen Maguire), a white schoolteacher. The friendship develops and the four of them go out on dates together. Life is very rosy except for the bully on the waterfront, Charles Malik (Jack Warden), symbol of bigotry and race hatred. He makes life miserable for Cassavetes, constantly riding him. Poitier, an easygoing person, ignores personal taunts by Malik but rushes to defend his friend. Violence follows as the picture unfolds.

Sidney Poitier

This film is dedicated to the dignity of man. It is a sensitive and appealing treatment of what many regard as a "forbidden" subject. The ending is not 'happy", but this is a small price to pay. Hollywood is to be commended for bringing this movie to the public.

—SARAH MINOR

THE GIRL CAN'T HELP IT—★★★

Either by virtue of type casting or excellent direction—or even possibly innate talent—Jayne Mansfield somehow proves to be an excellently equipped commedienne—apart from her outstanding physical proportions, that is. She exhibits a fine aptitude for low-level satire.

Jayne Mansfield

In 'The Girl Can't Help It' she frolics about with Tom Ewell who plays a gentle role of the ever-tippling drum-beater (press agent). Edmund O'Brien is a superb caricature of an ex-slot machine gangster turned juke-box gangster.

Gangster wants Press Agent to convert untalented "broad" into a big-name singer. "Broad" can't sing. Gangster refuses to marry "a nobody." Press Agent gets "broad".

The story line is not too unlike Born Yesterday. The story, however, is not all. Interspersed throughout are a large number of independently talented performers. Though this film was geared to half-mock the rock and roll fanciers, they could not negate the special gifts of entertainers like the Trenier Brothers, Abbey Lincoln, Julie London, Ray Anthony, Fats Domino, Eddie Cochran and many others. Rock and roll, at least in this film, does not show itself to be a scandalous indictment against our times or any of the indecent things said of it. Rock and roll seems to be fun. So is the film.

—VERA BERNARD

RECORD MOVIE RATING

★★★★	★★★	★★
Edge of the City	The Girl Can't Help It	Five Steps to Danger
La Strada	Gun for a Coward	Wings of Eagles
The Rainmaker	The Barretts of Wimpole Street	The Iron Petticoat
Anastasia	Albert Schweitzer	Three Violent People
Teahouse of the August Moon	Top Secret Affair	Four Girls in Town
Magnificent Seven	Baby Doll	Slander
Marcelino	Oedipus Rex	The Great Man
Around The World in 80 Days	The Ten Commandments	★
		Zarak
		Istanbul

UN vs. HUNGER

Food & Agriculture Organization Aids in Struggle Against Want

Nearly 12 years ago, the first of the United Nations' specialized agencies was created. It was the Food and Agriculture Organization. Its aims: to help the world win greater freedom from want. Specifically, FAO was set up to help nations raise their standard of living, to improve the nutrition of all peoples, and to increase the efficiency of food production.

In taking on these assignments, FAO was tackling man's oldest enemy: hunger. Of the world's 2½ billion people, fully two-thirds are under-nourished. Asia, with almost half of the world's population, has available only 17% of the world's food. And the under-nourished peoples are also the sickly, the diseased and the short-lived peoples.

Thus, while a child born in the United States has a life expectancy of nearly 70 years, a baby in India can look forward to little more than 30 years, a child in the Belgian Congo to less than 40 years. Egypt has a death rate twice as high as ours, while in Ceylon 13% of all deaths are due to diseases of early infancy, compared to less than 5% in the U. S.

To combat the hunger that contributes so heavily to these grim statistics, FAO has only limited powers. It has neither authority nor funds for food, machinery and fertilizers. It cannot even operate research laboratories. On the limited budget with which it operates, FAO experts can draw up programs for member nations, it can gather and distribute information, and its technical advisers can help carry out specific programs in a nation or area. Between 1950 and 1955, over 950 assignments of technical advisers were completed.

Two World Food Surveys

To know how malnutrition may be reduced, it is first necessary to know what foods people are getting in comparison with their requirements. Thus, two early projects of FAO were the World Food Surveys of 1946 and 1952. These surveyed the situation and suggested certain nutritional targets which could be reached by 1960, as a start toward further improvement in the feeding of mankind.

Today, more than 350 FAO experts are at work in some 60 countries.

FAO's work ranges from helping to plan big development schemes, to dealing with a single pest control problem in a valuable crop. In the first group come the work in Pakistan in the Ganges-Kobadak irrigation-drainage-reclamation scheme, the Gal-Oya irrigation scheme in Ceylon, and the better utilization of the vast Brazilian Amazon forests.

Primitive conditions of agriculture, food distribution are found in many countries. Above, farmer in Baluchistan uses camel to draw a crude wooden plow. Below, an Indian woman sells fruits in a Guatemala market place.

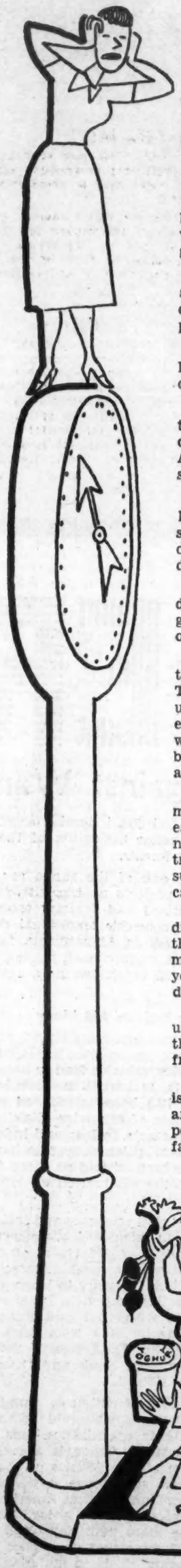
At the other end of the range are such simple, practical projects as the introduction of better agricultural and forestry tools into countries where unsuitable traditional devices continue to be used. In Afghanistan, farmers are learning to use modern hoes, spades, forks, and scythes instead of sickles, as a result of one such project.

Simple Projects Aid Many

Between the vast and complicated, and the simple project are many others. Pond fish breeding, furnishing valuable food to help overcome the protein malnutrition prevalent in many countries, has been introduced or improved in a number of countries—Haiti, Thailand, Israel, for example. In Iraq and Indonesia, valuable work in nutrition education has been done. Iceland has been advised on sheep disease control, Chile on the elimination of dangerous weeds.

It is apparent that economic and social progress depends upon integrated advancement. A sick farmer is not a good farmer; an undernourished person cannot resist disease; an illiterate farmer finds it harder to learn and use better ways. For this reason, in its work with rural people and with food and agriculture, FAO operates side by side with such other organizations as the World Health Organization, the International Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund.

While this range of activities sounds truly impressive, FAO personnel would be the first to agree that their organization has barely scratched the surface. There is a long, long way to go before all the peoples of the world reach even a bare subsistence level, let alone the kind of living standard that Americans and a few other favored peoples enjoy. Our own country is doing more than any other nation in the world to hasten that day. Through our Point Four program of aid to under-developed nations, and through CARE packages and other forms of voluntary relief, we are not only doing a great deal to alleviate hunger, but we are also helping many people to learn how to help themselves.



By JANE GOODSELL

You must try my diet

THERE is nothing that provokes more advice from other people than a simple announcement that you are thinking of taking off a few pounds.

Practically everybody over the age of 16 knows the most simply marvelous reducing diet ever invented. In the confidential manner of racetrack bookies offering a sure tip on the daily double, they whisper that you simply must go on the 14-day diet, guaranteed to take off six pounds every Thursday.

They assure you that everybody in Hollywood is simply mad about it and—they have it on good authority—that it was invented by Lana Turner's own personal physician.

There are hundreds of reducing diets, and each has its champions who defend it with the enthusiasm of a young attorney on his first courtroom case.

The banana-and-skimmed-milk cult sneers at the lamb-chop-and-raw-spinach sect. The salt-free dieters smile pityingly at the gluten bread addicts. And all of these groups espouse theories at which science would probably die laughing.

The salt-free enthusiasts regard salt as the FBI looks on communist infiltration. They tell you solemnly that you can eat anything, including chocolate eclairs, as long as you don't allow that old devil, salt, to enter your system.

Another group regards potatoes with the same distrust. Whether they are mashed, fried or au gratin, they look on potatoes as a grave menace that ought to be tested by Geiger counters.

The high protein dieters operate under the happy theory that a large steak will take care of everything. They like to explain that, since protein burns itself up quickly, the sensible and scientific thing to do is eat oodles and oodles of high grade meat. Content with the knowledge that they have ignited a roaring blaze in their stomachs, they might just as well have another truffle mint.

The champions of the banana-and-skimmed-milk diet insist that these two bland foods—when eaten in large quantities—disarm each other of their nasty old calories by means of some sort of chemical treaty. Lamb chops and cottage cheese are also supposed, by some people, to eliminate each other's calories like the gingham dog and the calico cat.

The low calorie fiends regard these diets as faddish and crackpot. They feel, patronizingly, that theirs is the only sound method. They prescribe no magical qualities to certain foods, but maintain that you can eat anything you like and lose as long as you don't exceed a certain number of calories a day.

Detractors point out that most people have to use their fingers to count calories, and that being thin is no improvement over being fat, if you are frowning and counting on your fingers all the time.

It is all terribly, terribly interesting, but there is one thing that puzzles me. If dieting is so easy and pleasant, why are there so many overweight people in the world telling each other about their favorite diets?

Record drawings by Marjorie Gaubach

These Crochet Patterns Free!

INDIAN DESIGN GOES MODERN—Borrow the charm of a hand-woven Indian basket and use it in colors of green, flamingo and brown to accent your wardrobe. The simple but striking design is crocheted against the ecru background of this saucy beret and drawstring bag. Companion shortie gloves, crocheted of solid color cotton, make this a tempting trio. If you would like the instructions for crocheting all three accessories, just send a stamped, self addressed envelope to the Needlework Dept. of the RWDSU Record, 132 West 43 St. New York 36, N. Y. and ask for Leaflet No. 116.8.

Use Asparagus to Complement Chicken or Ham Dishes

By DOROTHY MADDOX

NATURALLY white asparagus is raised in the fertile delta lands of California. When combined with oven-fried chicken and a tomato sauce seasoned with thyme, it makes a wonderfully smooth dish.

Chicken Asparagus (6 servings)

One 3½-pound frying chicken, cut in serving pieces; salt and pepper, 1 egg, beaten; flour, ½ cup melted butter or margarine, one 10½-ounce can condensed tomato soup, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, ¼ teaspoon thyme, two 14½-ounce cans California white asparagus, drained.

Sprinkle chicken with salt and pepper; dip in egg. Coat with flour. Cook in butter or margarine until lightly browned on all sides. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until chicken is almost tender, about 30 minutes. Meanwhile, combine soup, salt, pepper and thyme; mix well. Cook over low heat 5 minutes. Arrange asparagus over chicken; top with sauce and bake 15 minutes.

Asparagus Ham Topped Pineapple (8-10 servings)

One and one-half cups chopped cooked ham, 2 tablespoons grated onion, 1½ teaspoons prepared mustard, 3 tablespoons mayonnaise, one 1-pound, 4-ounce can sliced pineapple, drained; one 14½-ounce can California white asparagus, drained; paprika.

Combine ham, onion, mustard and mayonnaise; mix well. Arrange on pineapple rings; top with asparagus. Sprinkle with paprika. Bake in greased baking pan in hot oven (400 degrees F.) 10 minutes.

lighter side of the record

Honest Unionists

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Union conventions are much more welcome as hotel guests than any other group, a hotel manager told AFL-CIO leaders here. "Our experience with union people," explained the manager, "proves that they don't walk off with towels, blankets and radios like other groups do." The Fontainbleau Hotel for example, loses about 1,000 towels a month and the Sherry-Frontenac finds a dozen table radios missing each month. "The union people aren't souvenir hunters," said the hotel manager. "One of the weirdest experiences we ever had was a convention of radio manufacturers. I still find it hard to believe but those guys actually ripped nine radios out of their cabinets and took them home!"

'The Curse of Drink'

Joseph McCarthy, president of Local 906 of the RWDSU in New York, turned in the following item, which appeared in a Dublin, Ireland newspaper in 1874 under the heading "The Curse of Drink."

"As a result of his lifelong habit of drinking whiskey another poor man died in the County Kerry at the age of 104. He was an orphan."

We used to hear about men who parted from their money in the stock market. Nowadays, they leave it in the super market.

• • •

Advice to Bosses

LOS ANGELES—The National Secretaries Association, on behalf of the long-suffering working gals, made these recommendations to bosses: 1. Always remember your secretary has your best interests at heart; 2. Turn your back when she comes in late and think of all the hours she has worked overtime; 3. Don't shout; 4. Don't ask her to work on her day off; she probably needs the rest; 5. When dictating, don't shave or have your hair cut or have your shoes shined or chew gum or smoke a cigar. 6. Above all, take her to lunch once in a while—she can't afford to eat out on her salary."

• • • •

A doctor asked a woman patient her age.

"I never tell anyone my age," she answered coyly. "But as a matter of fact, I've just reached 21."

"Indeed," said the doctor, "and what detained you?"

Respect Our Men!

VANCOUVER, B.C. (PAI)—The days when sailors were noted for their proficiency at swearing apparently are no more to judge from a recent item in "The Canadian Sailor."

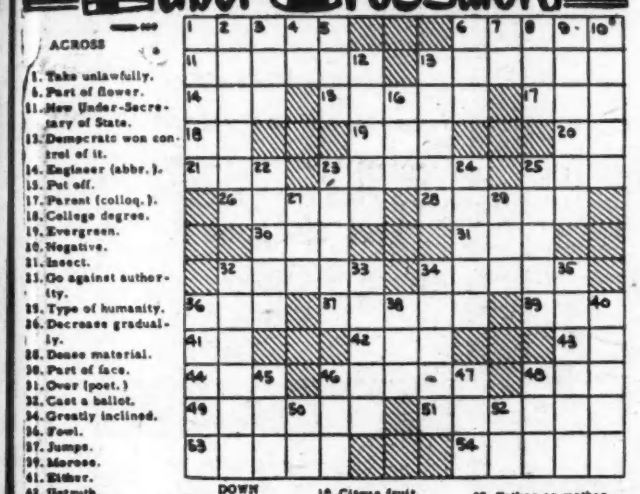
"At a meeting aboard the motor vessel Coastal Creek," the paper reports, "crew members passed unanimously a motion to have the two female cooks stop using profane language in front of the crew members—especially when there is no justification for it."

House-Hunting Strategy

The publication Work, *organ of the Catholic Council on Working Life, has the following story:*

An apartment-hunting husband was asked by a prospective landlord if he had any children. "Yes, but they are in the cemetery," he answered sadly. The landlord clucked sympathetically and accepted advance payment for six months rent. Receipt in hand, the father then took off for the nearby cemetery where his children were waiting, to bring them to his new home.

Labor Crossword



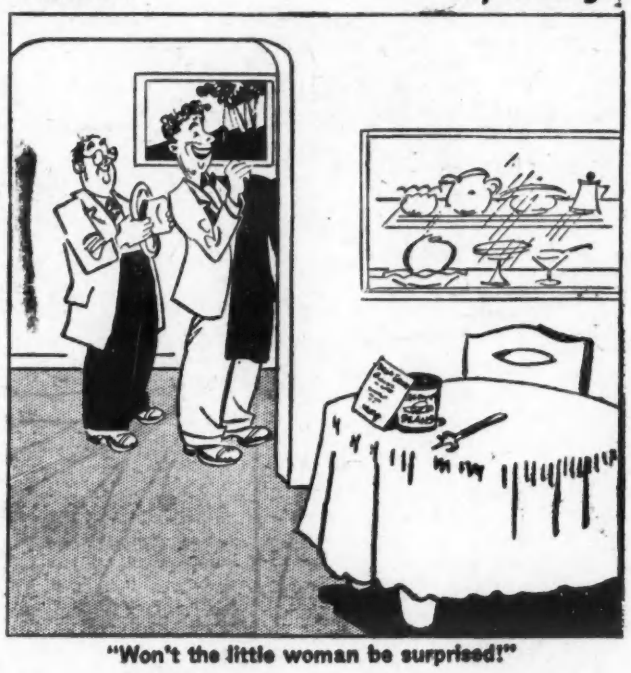
ACROSS

1. Take unlawfully.
6. Part of flower.
11. New Under-Secretary of State.
13. Democrats won control of it.
14. Engineer (abbr.).
15. Put off.
17. Parent (colloq.).
18. College degree.
19. Evergreen.
20. Negative.
21. Insect.
23. Go against authority.
25. Type of humanity.
26. Decrease gradually.
28. Dense material.
30. Part of face.
31. Over (poet.)
32. Cast a ballot.
34. Greatly inclined.
36. Fowl.
37. Jumps.
39. Morose.
41. Either.
42. Untruth.
43. Egyptian Sun God.
44. Utilize.
46. Ride bicycle.
48. Pronoun.
49. Closed tightly.
51. Deep gorge.
53. Bar by one's own act (law).
54. Electrical power units.

DOWN

1. Biblical queen.
2. Occupant of rented space.
3. Unit of work.
4. By.
5. Directed.
6. By (popular Latin preposition).
7. Printer's measure.
8. Headpiece.
9. Made amends.
10. Citrus fruit.
12. Direct attention to.
13. Scorches.
16. White lie.
22. Claw.
23. Push back.
24. Plunders.
25. Bags down.
27. Deep hole.
29. Calmer side.
32. Disease.
33. Served sparingly.
34. Ancient weapon.
35. Father or mother.
36. Democrats also won control of this.
38. Assist.
40. Defies.
45. Consume.
46. Vim and vigor.
47. Government rule.
48. Give a blow.
50. Behold!
52. Veteran's organization.

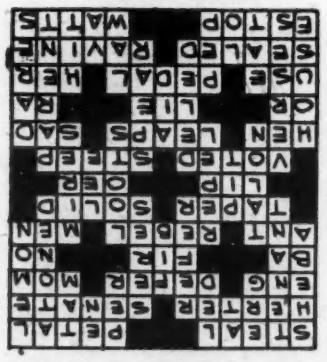
Ticklers By George



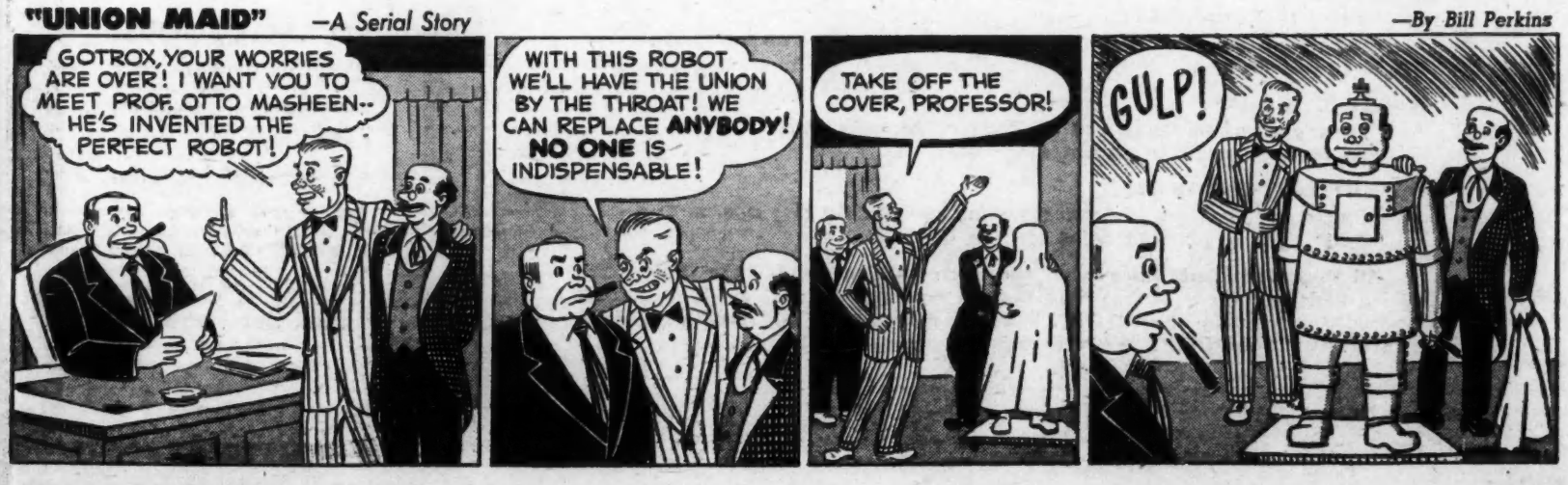
"Won't the little woman be surprised!"

Hollywood star Doris Day displays qualities which make her a delightful dancer as well as songstress.

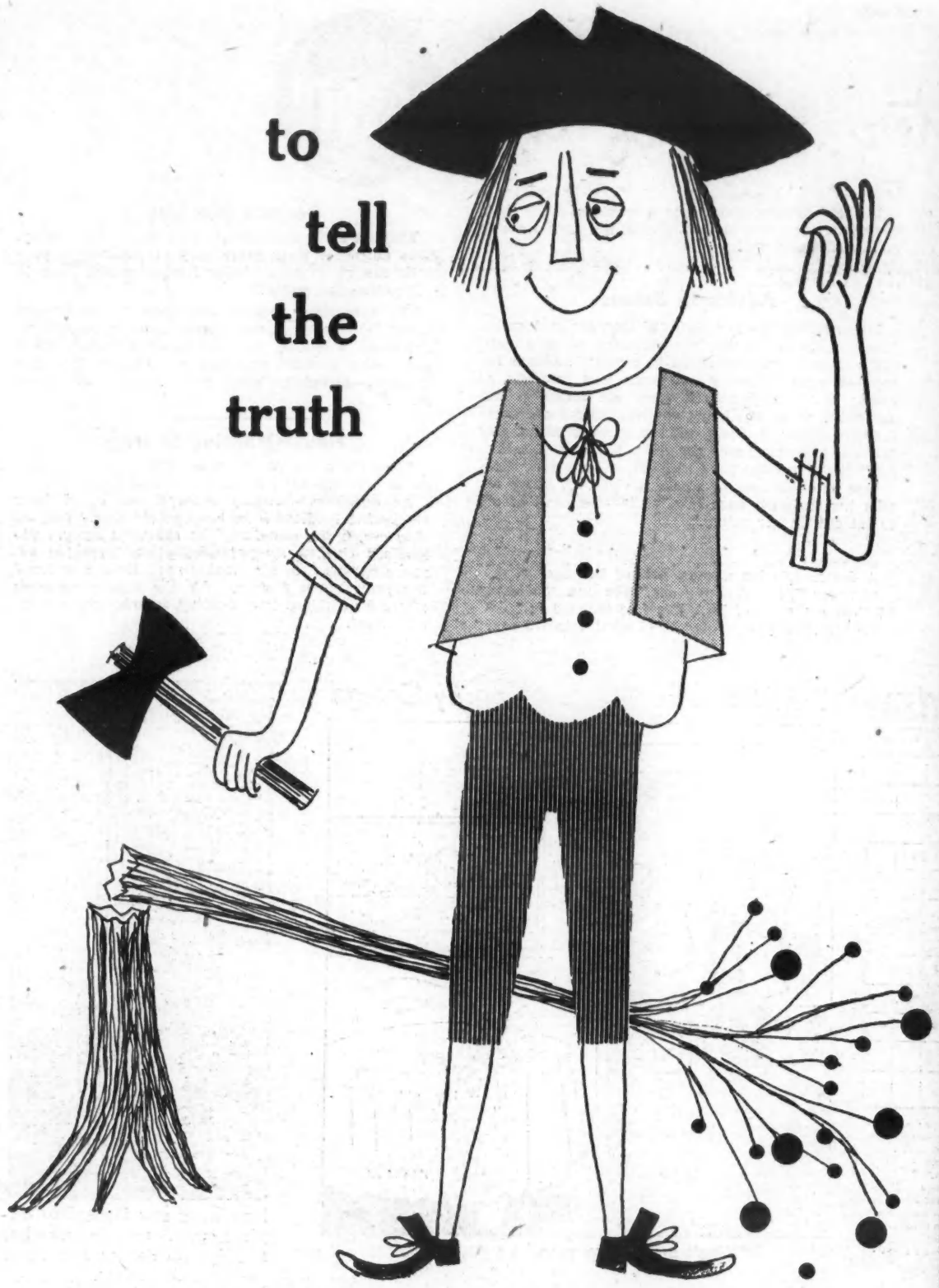
(Crossword Answer)



"UNION MAID" —A Serial Story —By Bill Perkins



to tell the truth



If George Washington were alive today, he'd urge every unorganized worker to join a union. For George not only said "I did it with my little hatchet." After he grew up and became president, he prayed at his inauguration that his fellow Americans would "entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States." And what better way to do that than through joining together in a union?

The fact is, every president of modern times has spoken out boldly in favor of unions. Here are some of the things they have said:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT:

"Wage workers have an entire right to organize. . . ."

WOODROW WILSON:

"The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances. While we are fighting for freedom, we must see, among other things, that labor is free."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT:

"If I were a worker in a factory, the first thing I would do would be to join a union."

HARRY S. TRUMAN:

"The right to join a union of one's choice is unquestioned today, and is sanctioned and protected by law."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER:

"Only a fool would try to deprive working men and working women of the right to join the union of their choice."

All these Presidents knew what they were talking about. Take their advice and urge every unorganized worker you know to join a union—especially your union, the RWDSU. You'll be doing them—and yourself—a favor. That's the truth!

features to look for:

PRES. MAX GREENBERG frankly discusses problem of corruption in unions, as well as steps AFL-CIO is taking to clean out racketeers. See Page 9.

UNITED NATIONS Food and Agriculture Organization is waging world-wide fight against hunger, helping poverty-stricken peoples to help themselves. See Page 13.

SID MARGOLIUS, RWDSU Record's consumer expert, tells how to ease the blow of increased fuel costs by making better use of your heating system. See Page 11.